

# Calendar No. 501

89TH CONGRESS }  
1st Session }

SENATE }

REPORT  
No. 518

## AUTHORIZING \$25,000 ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR A STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

JULY 28 (legislative day, JULY 27), 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. Res. 120]

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 120) authorizing \$25,000 additional expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary for a study of administrative practices and procedures, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the resolution be agreed to.

Senate Resolution 120 would increase by \$25,000, from \$150,000 to \$175,000, the expenditure authorization of Senate Resolution 39, agreed to February 8, 1965, for use by the Committee on the Judiciary (acting through its Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure), from February 1, 1965, through January 31, 1966—

to make a full and complete study and investigation of administrative practices and procedures within the departments and agencies of the United States in the exercise of their rulemaking, licensing, and adjudicatory functions, including a study of the effectiveness of the Administrative Procedure Act, with a view to determining whether additional legislation is required to provide for the fair, impartial, and effective performance of such functions.

During the 2d session of the 88th Congress the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to expend \$120,000 for the same purposes.

Justification for the increased expenditure authorization is expressed in a letter to Senator B. Everett Jordan, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, from Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in a letter transmitted

by him from Senator Edward V. Long, chairman of the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, which letters are as follows:

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
July 22, 1965.

Re Senate Resolution 120.

HON. B. EVERETT JORDAN,  
*Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,*  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed herewith are copies of Senate Resolution 120 and copies of the letter of June 25, 1965, from Senator Edward V. Long, chairman, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, requesting an additional \$25,000 for the use of the subcommittee in carrying out its duties, particularly with respect to the investigatory and law enforcement procedures within the executive departments and agencies of the U.S. Government.

At the meeting of July 14, 1965, Senator Long of Missouri stated to the committee the necessity of having the above-mentioned amount available so as to carry on the inquiry during the coming recess of the Congress. The enclosed letter from Senator Long with copies concisely sets forth the reasons for the need, and the committee at the time of its consideration unanimously agreed and approved Senate Resolution 120.

It is hoped that you will place this matter before your committee at the earliest opportunity with a view to approval of the resolution. With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

JAMES O. EASTLAND, *Chairman.*

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U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE  
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE,  
June 25, 1965.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On this date, I have introduced a resolution requesting additional funds for use of the Committee on the Judiciary and any authorized subcommittee thereof, for study and investigation of administrative practices and procedures. The request is for an additional \$25,000. It is very likely that all of these funds will not be needed; any unexpended funds will return to the Treasury; but there are certain vital activities of the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure which should continue without letup during the congressional recess. These activities would have to be curtailed if the present funds were not supplemented.

These activities relate primarily to the investigation of invasions of privacy by the Federal departments and agencies. This investigation has progressed more slowly than many of us would like. It has been more difficult and costly than we had anticipated. We have had uncommon difficulty in getting at the facts. We have become in-

creasingly aware of the necessity, before recommending restraints on Government snooping, of examining into snooping by other segments of society. In this regard, we have scheduled out-of-town hearings which were not anticipated at an earlier date.

All of this necessitates additional funds. We have requested \$25,000. You may be assured that we will use these funds carefully and return to the Treasury any that are not vitally necessary to our subcommittee activities.

For your information, this request has been approved by all members of the subcommittee.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

EDWARD V. LONG, *Chairman.*

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, has a history of more than three centuries. It was first settled by a few Englishmen in 1630, and has since that time grown to be one of the most important cities in the United States. The city is bounded on the north by the harbor, on the east by the bay, and on the south and west by the city of Cambridge and the town of Milton. The city is divided into five wards, and is governed by a mayor and a city council.

Byron W. Jones, Boston.